United Nations S/2004/312

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 April 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 16 April 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As part of its efforts to promote good-neighbourly relations in the Great Lakes region, I would like to bring it to your attention that the Government of the Republic of Uganda has reopened its Embassy in Kinshasa with effect from 8 April 2004. The Embassy had been closed since 1998. The Chargé d'affaires has been warmly received by the Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities, who pledged full cooperation for the rehabilitation of the Uganda Embassy Chancery and Residence in Kinshasa. As soon as the rehabilitation of the Embassy is completed, Uganda will post a full Ambassador who has been appointed and is waiting.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Francis K. **Butagira**
Permanent Representative

04-31739 (E) 220404

United Nations S/2004/313

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 April 2004

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Stressing that the adoption of this resolution is without prejudice to and contingent upon the free decision by the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots whether to approve the Foundation Agreement contained in the Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem, hereafter referred to as the Comprehensive Settlement,

Commending the extraordinary efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and his team within the framework of the Secretary-General's Good Offices,

Emphasizing the obligation of all states to respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity,

Welcoming the reaffirmation of the commitment to international law and the Principles of the UN Charter in the Treaty between Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom on matters related to the new state of affairs in Cyprus, which forms part of the Comprehensive Settlement,

Noting that, if the Comprehensive Settlement is approved, its implementation and the observance by the parties of the provisions and timetables of the Comprehensive Settlement, in particular those relating to security, will be of vital importance,

Recalling its primary responsibility for international peace and security and affirming its willingness, in the case of any violation of the Comprehensive Settlement reported to it, including by the Monitoring Committee, to consider the situation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 April 2004 (S/2004/302),

Taking note of the request to the Security Council to take certain decisions to enter into force simultaneously with the Foundation Agreement; and conscious that these decisions will be a crucial part of the overall framework of the Comprehensive Settlement, if it is approved,

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Taking note of the Secretary-General's recommendation for a strengthened United Nations operation to provide inter alia monitoring, verification and supervision of the implementation of the Foundation Agreement,

Noting that in the history of Cyprus the presence in and flow to Cyprus of arms has served to fuel conflict in Cyprus and instability in the region, and that the prohibition of the supply of arms to Cyprus will be an important factor in ensuring the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Settlement, including its provisions on demilitarization, and in eliminating further threats to peace and security in the region,

1. *Decides* that the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution shall take effect only upon notification by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council that the Foundation Agreement has entered into force, following the free decision by the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

The Security Council,

Part A

1. *Decides* to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP);

2. *Decides* nonetheless to maintain a United Nations operation in Cyprus which shall be known as the United Nations Settlement Implementation Mission in Cyprus (UNSIMIC);

3. *Decides also* that UNSIMIC shall remain until the Security Council decides otherwise, based on a request from the federal government of the United Cyprus Republic, with the concurrence of both constituent states;

4. *Authorizes* UNSIMIC, in accordance with Appendix E of the Comprehensive Settlement, to deploy and operate freely throughout Cyprus with a mandate to monitor the implementation of the Foundation Agreement and use its best efforts to promote compliance with it and contribute to the maintenance of a secure environment; and in particular:

(a) to monitor political developments related to implementation and provide advice and good offices as required;

(b) to monitor and verify compliance with the security provisions in the Foundation Agreement, including:

(i) the dissolution of all Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot forces, including reserve units, and the removal of their arms from the island;

(ii) the adjustment of Greek and Turkish forces and armaments to agreed equal levels;

(c) to monitor and verify compliance with the provisions of the Foundation Agreement pertaining to the federal and constituent state police;[1]

(d) to use its best efforts to ensure the fair and equal treatment under the law of persons from one constituent state by the authorities of the other;

(e) to supervise the activities relating to the transfer of areas subject to territorial adjustment, including through assumption of territorial responsibility for agreed areas and time periods prior to transfer, without prejudice to local administration of the population;

(f) to chair and provide administrative support to, the Monitoring Committee to be established under the Treaty between Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom on matters related to the new state of affairs in Cyprus;

(g) to implement its mandate through, for example, conducting patrols and establishing positions and roadblocks, as well as receiving complaints, making inquiries, presenting facts, giving formal advice and making representations to the authorities;

5. *Affirms* that UNSIMIC will be given, in a timely manner, the resources necessary to fulfil the above mandate and will therefore be configured in principle on the basis of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report, subject to a decision by the Security Council;

6. *Calls upon* all parties represented in the Monitoring Committee related to in annex E to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNSIMIC, including through ensuring the safety, security, and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, together with the associated personnel, throughout Cyprus;

7. *Calls also upon* the Government of the United Cyprus Republic to conclude a Status-of-the-Mission agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution and notes that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the terms of the model agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) shall apply provisionally;

Part B

Acting under Chapter VII,

8. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply or transfer, or the promotion of such sale, supply or transfer to Cyprus, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, and the provision of any technical assistance, advice or training, financing or financial assistance, related to military activities to Cyprus;

9. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above shall not apply to:

(i) supplies to UNSIMIC;

[1] Observation: The United Nations operation would not assume direct responsibility for the enforcement of law and order.

(ii) supplies required by the United Cyprus Republic for federal and constituent state police activities;

(iii) supplies for those forces stationed in Cyprus in accordance with international treaties to which the United Cyprus Republic is a party;

(iv) supplies of non-lethal military equipment, including flak jackets, military helmets and armoured vehicles, intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, by UN personnel, representatives of the media, and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only;

10. *Decides further* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on all aspects of its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations;

(a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;

(b) to consider information brought to its attention by States or by the Monitoring Committee concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels and aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(d) to promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

11. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement (other than relating to the supplies referred to in paragraph 9 (iii) above) or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 10 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

13. *Requests* the Committee established by paragraph 10 above to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the use of information technology;

14. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above shall remain in place until the Security Council decides otherwise based on, inter alia, a request from the federal government of the United Cyprus Republic, with the concurrence of both constituent states, and confirmation from the Secretary-General that the continued application of the arms embargo is no longer necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security;

Part C

15. *Calls upon* the international donor community to provide relevant assistance for the implementation of the Comprehensive Settlement;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report regularly on the progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Settlement and this resolution, including the implementation of UNSIMIC's mandate, and on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

17. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to implement faithfully and fully all aspects of the Comprehensive Settlement within the time frames prescribed therein.

United Nations S/2004/314

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 April 2004

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, and 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003 which provide a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Recalling its resolution 1308 (2000) on the responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security: HIV/AIDS and International Peacekeeping Operations and its resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security,

While noting the advances made for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, particularly in the areas of advocacy and the development of norms and standards, *remaining deeply concerned* over the lack of overall progress on the ground, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children,

Underlining the importance of the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and goods and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict,

Noting the fact that the conscription or enlistment of children under the age of 15 or using them to participate actively in hostilities in both international and non-international armed conflict is classified as a war crime by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and *noting also* that the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict requires States parties to set a minimum age of 18 for compulsory recruitment and participation in hostilities and to raise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment from that set out in article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities,

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Stressing its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions and other international norms and standards for the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 November 2003 pursuant to paragraph 16 of its resolution 1460 (2003) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations which will be referred in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

1. *Strongly condemns* the recruitment and use of child soldiers by parties to armed conflict in violation of international obligations applicable to them, killing and maiming of children, rape and other sexual violence mostly committed against girls, abduction and forced displacement, denial of humanitarian access to children, attacks against schools and hospitals as well as trafficking, forced labour and all forms of slavery and all other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, an action plan for a systematic and comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism, which utilizes expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions of national Governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and on other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, for consideration in taking appropriate action;

3. *Expresses* its intention to take appropriate measures, in particular while considering subregional and cross-border activities, to curb linkages between illicit trade in natural and other resources, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, cross-border abduction and recruitment, and armed conflict, which can prolong armed conflict and intensify its impact on children, and consequently *requests* the Secretary-General to propose effective measures to control this illicit trade and trafficking;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to abide by the international obligations applicable to them relating to the protection of children affected by armed conflict, as well as the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to UNICEF and other United Nations agencies, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, where appropriate in the context of the cooperation framework between the United Nations and the concerned government, in the follow-up and implementation of these commitments;

5. *Takes note* with deep concern of the continued recruitment and use of children by parties mentioned in the Secretary-General's report in situations of armed conflict which are on its agenda, in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children and, in this regard:

(a) *Calls upon* these parties to prepare within three months concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of the international obligations applicable to them, in close collaboration with United

Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates;

(b) *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to promote an effective and coordinated follow-up to this resolution, to ensure that compliance by these parties is reviewed regularly, within existing resources, through a process involving all stakeholders at the country level, including government representatives, and coordinated by a focal point to be designated by the Secretary-General and in charge of engaging parties in dialogue leading to time-bound action plans, so as to report to the Secretary-General through his Special Representative by 31 July 2004, bearing in mind lessons learned from past dialogues as contained in paragraph 77 of the Secretary-General's report;

(c) *Expresses* its intention to consider imposing targeted and graduated measures, through country-specific resolutions, such as, inter alia, a ban on the export or supply of small arms and light weapons and of other military equipment and on military assistance, against these parties if they refuse to enter into dialogue, fail to develop an action plan or fail to meet the commitments included in their action plan, bearing in mind the Secretary-General's report;

6. *Also takes note* with deep concern of the continued recruitment and use of children by parties in other situations of armed conflict mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children, *calls on* these parties to halt immediately their recruitment or use of children and *expresses*, on the basis of timely, objective, accurate and reliable information received from relevant stakeholders, its intention to consider taking appropriate steps to further address this issue, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, its resolutions 1379 (2001) and 1460 (2003) and the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the deployment of child protection advisers (CPAs), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of CPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;

8. *Reiterates* its requests to all parties concerned, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as financial institutions, to continue to ensure that all children associated with armed forces and groups, as well as issues related to children, are systematically included in every disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, taking into account the specific needs and capacities of girls, with a particular emphasis on education, including the monitoring, through, inter alia, schools, of children demobilized in order to prevent re-recruitment and bearing in mind the assessment of best practices, including those contained in paragraph 65 of the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Calls upon* States and the United Nations system to recognize the important role of education in conflict areas in halting and preventing recruitment and re-recruitment of children contrary to the obligations of parties to conflict;

10. *Notes* with concern all the cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children, especially girls, in humanitarian crisis, including those cases involving humanitarian workers and peacekeepers, *requests* contributing countries to incorporate the Six Core Principles of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Emergencies into pertinent codes of conduct for peacekeeping personnel and to

develop appropriate disciplinary and accountability mechanisms and *welcomes* the promulgation of the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

11. *Requests* the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, with support from contributing countries, to implement HIV/AIDS education and offer HIV testing and counselling services for all United Nations peacekeepers, police and humanitarian personnel;

12. *Welcomes* recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict and, in this regard, *notes* the adoption by ECOWAS of a peer review framework on the protection of children and the adoption of "Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict" by the European Union and encourages such organizations and arrangements, in cooperation with the United Nations, to pursue their efforts, through, inter alia:

(a) Mainstreaming the protection of children affected by armed conflict into their advocacy, policies and programmes, paying special attention to girls;

(b) Developing peer review and monitoring and reporting mechanisms;

(c) Establishing, within their secretariats, child protection mechanisms;

(d) Including child protection staff and training in their peace and field operations;

(e) Undertaking sub- and interregional initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular, cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, illicit movement of small arms, and illicit trade in natural resources;

13. *Encourages* support for the development and strengthening of capacities of national and regional institutions and local and regional civil society networks to ensure the sustainability of local initiatives for advocacy, protection and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that in all his reports on country-specific situations, the protection of children is included as a specific aspect of the report and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein when dealing with those situations on its agenda and in this regard stresses the primary responsibility of the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, consistent within their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to this and the other resolutions;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 October 2004 on the implementation of this resolution and its resolutions 1379 (2001) and 1460 (2003) which would include, inter alia:

(a) Information on compliance and progress made by parties mentioned in his report in situations of armed conflict which are on the agenda of the Security Council, in accordance with paragraph 5, as well as by parties in other situations of armed conflict mentioned in his report, in accordance with paragraph 6, in ending the recruitment or use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict;

(b) Information on progress made regarding the action plan requested in paragraph 2 that calls for a systematic and comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism;

(c) The incorporation of best practices for DDR programmes outlined in his report;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/2004/315

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 April 2004

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1524 (2004) of 30 January 2004, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 31 July 2004. It provides an update of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since my report of 14 January 2004 (S/2004/26).

2. My Special Representative for Georgia, Heidi Tagliavini, continued to head UNOMIG. She was assisted in this task by the Chief Military Observer, Major General Kazi Ashfaq Ahmed (Bangladesh). The strength of UNOMIG on 31 March 2004 stood at 116 military observers and 11 civilian police officers (see annex).

II. Political process

3. The United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, under the leadership of my Special Representative, continued to work with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on the three sets of issues — economic cooperation, return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and political and security matters — identified as vital for advancing the Georgian-Abkhaz peace process at the United Nations-chaired meetings of the Group of Friends, held in February and July 2003 (see S/2003/412, para. 3, and S/2003/1019, paras. 5-8) and February 2004. Those efforts, supported by complementary initiatives — undertaken in the framework of the so-called Sochi working groups — to implement the agreements between the President of the Russian Federation and the President of Georgia reached in Sochi in March 2003 (see S/2003/412, para. 5) are designed to promote practical cooperation between the parties. They were ultimately aimed at preparing the way for meaningful negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on a comprehensive political settlement based on the paper entitled "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and its transmittal letter (see S/2002/88, para. 3).

4. To this end, my Special Representative maintained an active dialogue with the two sides and the Group of Friends, both in Tbilisi and in their respective capitals. She met with representatives of the Group of Friends in New York in January. Consultations were also held with the Special Representative of the President of the

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Russian Federation for the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict and First Deputy Foreign Minister, Valery Loshchinin, in Moscow in January and March; the Special Negotiator for Eurasian Conflicts of the State Department of the United States of America, Rudolf Perina, in Washington, D.C., in January; and the Special Representative of the United Kingdom for the South Caucasus, Sir Brian Fall, in Tbilisi in January. She briefed the European Union's Special Representative for the Southern Caucasus, Heikki Talvitie, in March and the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Solomon Passy, in February. My Special Representative also addressed the OSCE Permanent Council and participated in the high-level tripartite meeting of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and OSCE on activities and cooperation among international partner organizations in the southern Caucasus, held at Vienna in February.

5. On 17 and 18 February 2004, senior representatives of the Group of Friends convened for the third time at Geneva under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to review, together with my Special Representative, movement on the three sets of key issues. For the first time, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, and representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took part in relevant parts of the meeting. The Group of Friends welcomed the efforts of my Special Representative to bring the sides together on the issue of security guarantees and undertook to provide support to her plan of work for the coming months, in particular her proposal to submit to the sides a "letter of intent" in support of returns (see paras. 8 and 9 below). The Group also reaffirmed the central role of the "Geneva process" in the efforts to achieve a political settlement and agreed to meet again in the same format before the end of the year.

6. Representatives of the sides were again invited to participate during some parts of the meeting. The Georgian delegation, led by the newly appointed State Minister for Conflict Resolution, Giorgi Khaindrava, confirmed Georgia's commitment to a peaceful settlement of the conflict and welcomed the continuing and active involvement of the United Nations and the Group of Friends in particular through their participation in the Geneva process. The Minister emphasized the commitment of the new President of Georgia to prioritizing the practical needs of those most immediately affected by the conflict, and indicated his desire to travel to Sukhumi to meet with the Abkhaz leadership.

7. Unfortunately, the Abkhaz side declined the invitation to attend and failed to take advantage of the opportunity to present its views to high-level representatives of the United Nations and the Group of Friends. Instead, in a letter from the de facto President, Vladislav Ardzinba, the Abkhaz side formally reiterated its refusal to accept the competencies paper and its transmittal letter and again invoked its unilateral declaration of independence (see S/1999/1087, para. 7). In the same letter, the Abkhaz side requested the resumption of the Coordinating Council, which has been suspended since January 2001 following the Abkhaz side's refusal at that time to participate in it.

8. My Special Representative continued her efforts to bring the sides closer together on the issue of security guarantees. On 10 February in Tbilisi, she convened the second meeting of the sides, with the participation of the Group of Friends, on this issue, in follow-up to the meeting of July 2003 (see S/2003/751, para. 5). In the absence of negotiations on the core political issues of the conflict,

the dialogue on security matters is currently the only opportunity for the sides to engage in a substantive exchange. In the light of the concrete proposals presented by the Georgian and Abkhaz representatives, she offered to organize informal consultations between the sides and international experts in April at Geneva in preparation for a third meeting of the sides on security guarantees in May at Sukhumi. In a separate but complementary effort to help to stabilize the security situation on the ground, my Special Representative convened on 19 January 2004 a further meeting on the implementation of the Gali Protocol of 8 October 2003 (see S/2003/1019, para. 10). That meeting, which was attended by high-level Georgian and Abkhaz representatives and senior officials from the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), resulted in the renewed commitment of the sides to continue efforts aimed at improving the security situation in the zone of conflict.

9. UNOMIG also continued to work on preparations for the safe, dignified and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees. My Special Representative submitted to the sides for their consideration and signature a draft letter of intent, which would send a political signal of commitment to returns and provide the basis for increased involvement by United Nations bodies in the process, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In cooperation with the Tbilisi office of the High Commissioner, UNOMIG finalized its draft paper on the return process (see S/2004/26, para. 8) and forwarded it to the participants in the relevant Sochi working group.

10. Work also continued on economic issues in support of the peace process. The report of the UNDP-led feasibility study mission (see S/2004/26, para. 10) is being finalized. It will then be presented to the sides.

11. The complex political situation on both sides of the ceasefire line affected the efforts of UNOMIG to advance the peace process. In Tbilisi, the State structures have just begun to stabilize since the election of Mikheil Saakashvili as President on 4 January, the formation of a government the following month and the election of a new parliament on 28 March, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the party of President Saakashvili. At a meeting in Davos in January, I assured then President-elect Saakashvili of the United Nations continuing commitment to a lasting settlement with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and encouraged him to maintain the dialogue with the Abkhaz side. I repeated this message during the President's visit to New York on 26 February 2004 to address the Security Council. During the first visit of President Saakashvili to Moscow on 10 and 11 February 2004, he and the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, agreed to revitalize the implementation of the Sochi agreement (see S/2003/412, para. 5).

12. In Sukhumi, political leaders are beginning to prepare for elections for the de facto presidency, which are expected this autumn. Despite a generally positive attitude on the Abkhaz side towards advancing practical cooperation, the pre-election atmosphere makes it difficult to move the peace process substantially forward.

13. Relations between Tbilisi and Sukhumi were strained during the reporting period by the seizure and inspection by the Georgian side of six foreign fishing vessels operating in waters off the Abkhaz coast. The Abkhaz side warned that force

would be used to prevent any further incursions by the Georgian side into its "sovereign territory". The Georgian side maintains that the foreign vessels were operating illegally in Georgian territorial waters. My Special Representative met with both sides in an effort to defuse the situation. Tensions were also heightened between Tbilisi and the Autonomous Republic of Ajaria, late in February and early in March, following attacks against opposition groups in the Adjarian capital of Batumi in the lead-up to the Georgian parliamentary elections of 28 March. The friction, which was closely followed in Sukhumi, eased following direct talks between President Saakashvili and the Adjarian leader, Aslan Abashidze, and the intervention of key States, particularly the United States and the Russian Federation, as well as international organizations, including the Council of Europe and the European Union.

14. From 16 to 20 March, the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support, Jane Holl Lute, visited the Mission to assess its operations and mission support requirements. She met, together with my Special Representative, with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, as well as the CIS peacekeeping force, and reinforced the importance the United Nations places on both the work of the Mission and constructive cooperation with key partners in the dialogue.

III. Operational activities

15. UNOMIG continued daily ground patrols in the Gali and Zugdidi sectors. In the Kodori Valley, ground patrols remained suspended, pending the finalization and implementation of more robust security arrangements. Helicopter patrolling also remained suspended for security reasons. Administrative flights have continued on authorized flight routes over the Black Sea.

16. The joint fact-finding group, which brings together the two sides, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force, continued to investigate incidents, and all parties regularly attended scheduled weekly meetings and responded promptly to incidents. The poor handling of evidence and slow completion of investigations continue to pose some difficulties, however. The planned involvement of the UNOMIG civil police officers in the joint fact-finding group is expected to enhance its effectiveness. Eleven cases are currently under investigation, of which six were opened after 1 January. During the reporting period, the joint fact-finding group completed investigations into two violent incidents; it was established that neither was politically motivated.

17. Weekly quadripartite meetings continued to provide a common platform for the sides to discuss security-related matters in the presence of the Chief Military Observer and senior staff of the CIS peacekeeping force. Main issues of concern included Georgian objections to the presence in the Gali security zone of Abkhaz "border guards" and "customs" posts, which the Georgian side considers to be violations of both the territorial integrity of Georgia and the relevant provisions of the 1994 Moscow Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces. At the same time, the Abkhaz side expressed concerns about the number of personnel and amount of equipment used by the Georgian side during the anti-criminal operation in the Zugdidi and Tsalendzhika districts on 4 February (see para. 26 below).

Kodori Valley

18. According to reports received from the CIS peacekeeping force and the two sides, the situation in the Kodori Valley remained generally calm.

19. On 27 February and 26 March 2004, UNOMIG engineers and local contractors visited the Abkhaz-controlled lower Kodori Valley to assess the road damage caused by the autumn and winter floods. The repair work is expected to commence soon but, because of the nature of the damage and the remote location, it will take considerable time for the work to be completed. UNOMIG plans to conduct a similar assessment of road and bridge damage in the Georgian-controlled upper Kodori Valley. A joint delegation of the European Union and the European Commission, which visited Sukhumi from 19 March to 1 April, showed interest in providing funds for rehabilitation projects in the Kodori Valley.

Gali sector

20. The military situation in the Gali sector remained generally calm. On 24 March, UNOMIG observed an armoured personnel carrier and a T-55 tank and, on 25 March, four 120/122-mm mortars and five 100-mm anti-tank cannons within the restricted weapons zone during Abkhaz military exercises in an adjacent training area near Ochamchira. UNOMIG protested to the Abkhaz side about those violations of the Moscow Agreement.

21. At the same time, the level of violence in the Gali sector was almost unchanged in comparison to the same period in 2003: 23 robberies, four killings and six shootings were reported. Criminal elements have been especially active in the lower Gali district. On 13 January, in Zemo Bargebi, an armed group fired several rounds at a bus in a robbery attack, fortunately inflicting no casualties. On 15 January, at Chuburkhindzi, an elderly woman was killed during an attempted house robbery. Two more house robberies were reported during the same month. On 3 February, an Abkhaz observation post was attacked near Primorsk; the perpetrators used AK-47 rifles with grenade launchers. On 24 February, in Zemo Bargebi, seven armed and masked perpetrators robbed a bus, taking money and other valuables. On 26 February, a woman was abducted during a house robbery in Pirveli Gali and, on 5 March, four families were robbed by armed men in Repo Etseri. On 18 March, the body of a former security official of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia in exile was found on the Gali side of the Inguri River near Chuburkhindzi. On 25 March, a decapitated body was found in the vicinity of Zeni 2 village. On 6 April, the commander of an Abkhaz observation post and a civilian were abducted near the post west of Gali city; the civilian was later released.

22. In an effort to curb crime, especially in the lower Gali district, the de facto Abkhaz Interior Ministry forces conducted a law enforcement operation on 5 February, during which 12 suspects were detained; 8 have since been released. The operation followed a similar law enforcement operation on the Georgian-controlled side of the ceasefire line on 4 February (see para. 26 below). On 7 April, the Abkhaz militia conducted another operation in Zemo Bargebi during which 32 people were detained, all of whom were later released. The Abkhaz militia also increased patrolling in the upper Gali district.

23. Following the reassignment of six additional military observers, UNOMIG increased the frequency of its patrols in the Gali sector from an average of 72 per month to 96.

Zugdidi sector

24. In the Zugdidi sector, the situation has been generally calm, except for criminal activities. Several peaceful demonstrations and blockades occurred in protest against poor living conditions. The Mission's freedom of movement was restricted on four occasions in the Zugdidi sector when local residents blocked the main road between Sukhumi and Tbilisi to protest against the poor supply of electricity.

25. Meanwhile, the level of violence, mostly criminally motivated, has been relatively high: 13 killings, three shooting incidents, one explosion, three robberies and one car hijacking were reported. On 15 January, a group of assailants wounded three police officers while firing at their patrol car in Shamgona. In another serious incident, a group of nine armed men attacked a police station in Lia, north of Zugdidi. Four police officers and two attackers were killed during the exchange of fire, which involved automatic and anti-tank weapons. At least two rocket-propelled-grenade rounds were fired at the police station. The joint fact-finding group established that the attack was criminally motivated. On 27 January, two men were kidnapped in Orsantia, in the Zugdidi security zone. One was released shortly after. The other, a member of the non-governmental organization Union of Abkhaz and Georgian Young Artists was released on 25 March on the territory of the Gali security zone. On 28 February, a woman was shot dead at her house in Kakhati during an armed robbery.

26. Early in February, the Georgian law enforcement authorities conducted for several days a major anti-crime operation in the Zugdidi and Tsalendzhika districts. About 120 police and Interior Ministry troops were deployed and a number of locations raided. The Minister of the Interior led the operation and President Saakashvili visited the area on 4 February, the first day of the operation. Up to 30 people were arrested and a significant amount of arms and ammunition seized. The Abkhaz side and the CIS peacekeeping force considered that in the course of the operation the Georgian side used heavy military equipment in contravention of relevant provisions of the 1994 Moscow Agreement. The UNOMIG investigation into the matter was inconclusive.

IV. Cooperation with the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States

27. The United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the CIS peacekeeping force maintained close contact and cooperation at operational and command levels, including through the weekly quadripartite meetings and in the joint fact-finding group. The CIS peacekeeping force also indicated its willingness to assist in the repair of roads damaged by floods in the Kodori Valley.

V. Policing issues

28. During the reporting period, one police officer was deployed as part of the UNOMIG civilian police component in addition to the 10 officers deployed during November and December 2003. Deployment of the remaining nine civilian police officers has been delayed by the Abkhaz authorities, following the objections of some Abkhaz organizations and political groupings in the de facto Parliament to the establishment of the UNOMIG police presence on the Abkhaz-controlled territory, especially in the Gali district.

29. In the Zugdidi district, UNOMIG selected the first contingent of local law enforcement officers for training at the OSCE police school in Kosovo. UNOMIG also finalized a list of material needs for the immediate technical support of Georgian law enforcement agencies, and plans to convene a meeting with representatives of potential donor countries and organizations on 19 April 2004. UNOMIG intends to conduct a similar assessment on the Abkhaz side, once the Abkhaz authorities agree to the deployment of the civilian police. Overall, the civilian police component has established good working relations with senior law enforcement and administrative bodies in Zugdidi, and the level of cooperation and assistance that they have received has been encouraging.

VI. Human rights and the humanitarian situation

30. The human rights situation remained fragile, particularly in the Gali district. The United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi continued to monitor human rights conditions and raise awareness of and respect for human rights through project activities. Those activities increased significantly compared with 2003, including a 50 per cent rise in the number of recipient non-governmental organizations. The Office followed the conduct of the Abkhaz anti-criminal operation in the lower Gali district and visited the detainees. There have been no reports of abuse in connection with that operation. Concerns have been raised, however, about a possible cessation of activities in the area of the only Abkhaz non-governmental organization, which provides free legal services to the mainly Georgian population in the Gali district. These concerns highlight the need for a closer monitoring of human rights conditions and for establishing a full-time presence in the Gali district, as recommended by the joint assessment mission in November 2000 (see S/2001/59, annex II) and the security assessment mission late in 2002 (see S/2003/412, para. 16).

31. International agencies and non-governmental organizations continued to provide food, medical aid and infrastructure rehabilitation in the zone of conflict. UNHCR completed repairs of seven more schools in Abkhazia, Georgia, including six in the Gali district, and continued to assist vulnerable and elderly people in Sukhumi. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has expanded its country programming into Abkhaz-controlled territory and, in addition to providing immunization supplies, it has begun to develop a programme for preventive health care. UNICEF has also provided rapid response delivery of school kits, distributed by UNHCR and UNOMIG. Médecins sans Frontières continued health access, drug distribution and tuberculosis treatment programmes, as well as support for the Sukhumi City Hospital. Meanwhile, the HALO Trust, a non-governmental organization and the largest foreign employer organization on the Abkhaz side of

the ceasefire line, continued to provide mine-clearance services and mine-awareness training. The Spanish non-governmental organization Accion contra el Hambre (ACH) began a new 10-month project, co-funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), to improve food security for vulnerable families on both sides of the ceasefire line. ACH also implements the World Food Programme's food-for-work project, which is co-funded by ECHO and the new community development project for both Abkhaz and Georgian areas, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The latter also funds, through the non-governmental organization Première Urgence, the rehabilitation of 460 individually and collectively owned buildings and supports the Educational and Psychological Centre for Children in the Gali district. The United Nations Development Fund for Women continued to promote the role of women in peace, security and development, including through people-to-people dialogue and women's leadership initiatives. The United Nations Volunteers focused on developing local non-governmental organization capacity, peace education and small-scale income-generation projects.

32. UNOMIG has continued to repair infrastructure, mainly roads, through the implementation of quick-impact projects. During the reporting period, four projects have been completed, including rehabilitation support to the Zugdidi Hospital. In January, the United Nations and the Government of the Netherlands signed an agreement for the donation of €100,000 to the UNOMIG Quick-Impact Project Trust Fund. The Mission also received a further voluntary contribution of US$ 31,666 from the Government of Finland, as well as $100,000 from the Government of Switzerland and $80,000 from the Government of Italy to provide support for the implementation of quick-impact projects.

VII. Observations

33. During the period under review my Special Representative and UNOMIG continued efforts to promote stability in a complex political environment and to assist the sides in renewing their dialogue and building common ground as a means of advancing the peace process. I welcome the continuing involvement of the Group of Friends in this process and their unswerving support for these efforts. Progress, however, remains painfully slow. Disappointingly, there was no movement by the Abkhaz side on the core political question and negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement have yet to begin.

34. There is, nevertheless, reason for cautious optimism in the longer term. The change of leadership in Tbilisi has injected renewed vigour into the efforts of the Government of Georgia to resolve the country's internal conflicts. I am encouraged by the public commitment of the new Georgian leadership to pursuing a comprehensive settlement exclusively by peaceful means — of both the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, and Georgia's other internal disputes — and also by early practical actions taken within the zone of conflict. I call on the Abkhaz side to seriously review its position and to use the opportunity of the changing political climate in Tbilisi to commence meaningful negotiations on the substantive issues of the conflict.

35. Given the present political environment, however, and the preoccupation of the Abkhaz side with upcoming "presidential elections", as well as the necessary period

of post-election stabilization in Tbilisi, UNOMIG will seek to build on the incremental progress achieved during the reporting period on the practical tasks in the three areas identified at Geneva. I strongly encourage the sides to implement the remaining recommendations of the joint assessment mission of 2000 and the security assessment mission of 2002, as a means of improving the security situation within the zone of conflict. I also urge the Abkhaz side to permit the deployment of UNOMIG civilian police in the Gali sector, in line with its earlier commitments, to facilitate improved police practices and better cooperation between local law enforcement agencies and thereby to improve the overall security situation for all inhabitants of the area. I welcome the renewed interest on the Abkhaz side in the resumption of the work of the Coordinating Council and note that this would be a useful and logical complement to the higher-level efforts of the Geneva meetings of the Group of Friends. I appeal to the sides to use appropriate negotiating mechanisms for the discussion of substantive issues rather than to engage exclusively in procedural debate.

36. The security of UNOMIG personnel continues to be a major concern. The recently expressed readiness of both sides to provide meaningful assurances towards this end needs to be followed by resolute action to identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of criminal acts against UNOMIG personnel, including those responsible for the armed attack on a UNOMIG bus in Sukhumi in 1998 and the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter in the Kodori Valley in October 2001. Closer cooperation between the sides, particularly in support of efforts to bring to justice those responsible for hostage incidents involving UNOMIG personnel, would contribute greatly to deliberations by UNOMIG on whether to resume its patrols in the Kodori Valley. Once again, I remind both sides of their responsibility to ensure safety, security and freedom of movement for UNOMIG personnel at all times.

37. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Heidi Tagliavini, and to the military, civilian police and civilian staff of UNOMIG for their untiring efforts in support of the peace process and for carrying out their duties with courage and dedication, under difficult and often dangerous circumstances.

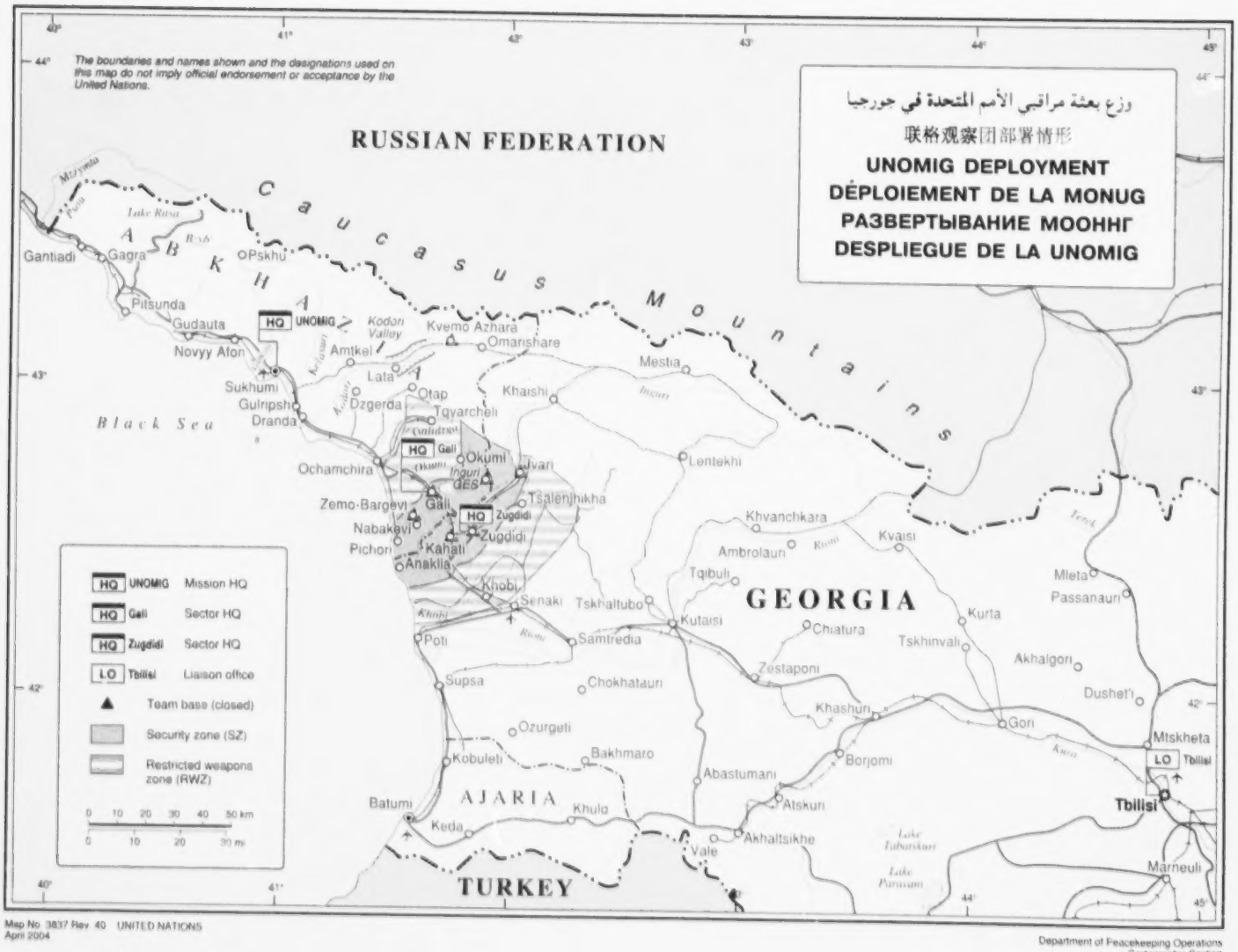
Annex

Countries providing military observers and civilian police personnel (as at 31 March 2004)

Country	*Military observers*
Albania	3
Austria	2
Bangladesh	9*
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	5
Egypt	3
France	3
Germany	11
Greece	5
Hungary	7
Indonesia	4
Jordan	8
Pakistan	8
Poland	5
Republic of Korea	7
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	3
Switzerland	4
Turkey	5
Ukraine	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
United States of America	2
Uruguay	3
Total	**11**

* Including the Chief Military Observer.

Country	*Civilian police personnel*
Hungary	2
Germany	4
Poland	1
Russian Federation	1
Switzerland	3
Total	**11**



Map No. 3837 Rev. 40 UNITED NATIONS
April 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2004/316

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 April 2004
English
Original: French

Letter dated 21 April 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to share with the members of the Council the Government's concerns at a time when consultations on a draft resolution are proceeding. These concerns should be taken into account in the preparations for the deployment of the peacekeeping mission in Burundi and some of them should be clearly reflected in the draft resolution that is being prepared.

1. In his letter of 15 March 2004 to the President of the Security Council (S/2004/208), the Burundian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation indicated that one of the tasks of a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Burundi would be to create favourable conditions for the investigative work of the two commissions provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement, namely, the International Judicial Commission of Inquiry and the National Truth And Reconciliation Commission. The Government of Burundi wishes this issue to be referred to explicitly in the mandate of the future peacekeeping mission in Burundi because the two commissions constitute indispensable pillars of the peace process, particularly with respect to establishing the truth, combating impunity and national reconciliation. Despite the importance of these commissions, which the Government of Burundi has pointed out time and again, and despite the appeals by national, regional and international human rights organizations, it appears that the United Nations does not wish to devote the necessary attention to them, as demonstrated by the delay in deploying the Secretariat assessment mission notwithstanding its authorization by the Security Council in January. This attitude is of great concern to Burundians, who are surprised to see that the United Nations is very diligent, however, in dispatching similar commissions of inquiry to other countries.

2. The future United Nations peacekeeping mission in Burundi is also called on to assist the Government in monitoring the borders in order to prevent the movement of armed groups and the circulation of arms and to help returning refugees. The Government of Burundi wishes the Security Council to treat the situation on Burundi's borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania in the same manner, for Burundi's security has traditionally been disrupted by movement across both borders. It will be recalled that the armed groups based in Congolese territory often preferred to cross Lake Tanganyika to travel to the United Republic of Tanzania from where they launched their attacks on Burundi, one of the reasons being that the Tanzanian border is more difficult to control. In the past, the Government of Burundi even requested the

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establishment of an international interposition commission on the border with the United Republic of Tanzania. This was not to control movements of refugees but to prevent the infiltration of armed combatants. Given that armed groups are still circulating in the subregion and that the traffic in arms is continuing on our borders, the Government of Burundi considers that the future peacekeeping mission should not include any nationals from Burundi's immediate neighbours. The mission will strive to ensure that it is above any suspicion in terms of its composition and work and is sensitive not only to the political and economic realities of the country, but also to the concerns and hopes of the population, which has just lived through 10 years of violence and particularly difficult social conditions.

3. Lastly, I wish to conclude by saluting, on behalf of the Government of Burundi, the support given to the Burundian peace process by the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Kofi Annan. Burundians expect the Council to accept the Secretary-General's proposals concerning the mandate and size of the peacekeeping mission proposed for Burundi and the timing of its deployment.

The Government of Burundi considers these proposals to be entirely realistic and would find it difficult to understand if the Council hesitated to do what it is doing for other countries in similar situations, particularly since it is a question of facilitating the final phase of the peace process.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2004/317

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 April 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 21 April 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004 concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Council requested me to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a group of experts consisting of no more than four members, for a period expiring on 28 July 2004, to perform the mandate set out in paragraph 10 of the resolution, inter alia, to gather and analyse all relevant information, including information gathered by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the context of its monitoring mandate, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries regarding flows of arms and related materiel, as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and to consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States interested, in particular those of the region, to ensure that the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) are effectively implemented.

Following consultations with the above-mentioned Committee, I wish to inform you that I have appointed the following four experts:

Ms. Kathi Lynn Austin (United States of America)

Mr. Victor Dupere (Canada)

Mr. Jean Luc Gallet (France)

Mr. Léon-Pascal Seudie (Cameroon)

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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United Nations S/2004/318

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 April 2004
English
Original: French

Letter dated 21 April 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the document setting out the road map for free, transparent and democratic elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002 and adopted in Sun City on 1 April 2003 (see annex).*

My Government requests you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The text in the annex is being circulated only in the language in which it was submitted.

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the letter dated 21 April 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Road map for the transition

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REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CABINET DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

	TIMING
1. Promulgation de la loi Budgétaire 2004.	31 Mars 2004 au plutard
2. Promulgation de la Loi sur la Défense et la Sécurité.	Avril - Juin 2004
3. Promulgation des cinq Lois Organiques portant organisation, attributions et fonctionnement des Institutions d'Appui à la Démocratie(article 180 de la Constitution) à savoir : * La Commission Electorale Independante; * L'observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme; * La Haute Autorité des Médias; * La Commission de l'Ethique et de Lutte contre la Corruption; * La Commission Vérité et Réconciliation	Avril - Juin 2004
4. Promulgation Loi organique portant organisation et fonctionnement du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (Article 147 de la Constitution).	Avril - Juin 2004
5. Promulgation de la Loi Organique relative à la Décentralisation (Article 5 et 104 de la Constitution).	Avril - Juin 2004
6. Promulgation de la Loi sur le recensement.	Avril - Juin 2004
7. Promulgation de la Loi sur les sports et la jeunesse	Avril - Juin 2004

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8. Nomination du Président et des Membres du Conseil Technique du COPIREP	Avril - Juin 2004
9. Mise en place des Mandataires des Entreprises Publiques et d'Economie Mixte.	Avril - Juin 2004
10. Mise en place dans la Diplomatie.	Avril - Juin 2004
11. Nomination Coordonnateur National du Comité Préparatoire National sur la Conférence Internationale sur la Paix dans les Pays des Grands Lacs.	Avril - Juin 2004
12. Nomination du Coordonnateur DDR	Avril - Juin 2004
13. Accélération processus d'intégration de la chaîne de commandement de l'Armée et de la Police.	Avril - Juin 2004
14. Mise en place des Cadres des Services Spécialisés : Police, ANR et DGM.	Avril - Juin 2004
16. Nomination des membres de la Structure Militaire d'Intégration.	Avril - Juin 2004
17. Promulgation de la Loi référendaire.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
18. Promulgation de la Loi Electorale.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
19. Promulgation de la Loi sur l'Amnistie.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
20. Promulgation de la Loi Budgétaire de l'exercice 2005.	Octobre - Décembre 2004

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REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CABINET DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

21. Promulgation de la Loi organique fixant les conditions de reconnaissance, d'acquisition, de perte et de recouvrement de la nationalité congolaise.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
22. Promulgation de la Loi fixant le Statut et les Devoirs de l'Opposition Politique.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
23. Evaluation des activités de chaque Ministère pour apprecier l'état d'avancement du processus de la Transition.	Avril - Juin 2004
24. Organiser des Réunions de Conseil des Ministres en Provinces.	Avril - Juin 2004
25. Organiser et mettre en place des mécanismes appropriés pour la sécurité du Président de la République, des Vices-Présidents et autres Officiels Importants du Gouvernement.	Avril - Juin 2004
26. Parachèvement Mausolée Président KASA VUBU et ouvrages annexes.	Avril - Juin 2004
27. Aménagement de la grand place Palais du Peuple.	Avril - Juin 2004
28. Aménagement du Parc d'Attraction de Mbandaka.	Avril - Juin 2004
29. Renforcement des capacités de surveillance du trafic des matières radioactives.	Avril - Juin 2004

30. Promulgation de la Loi Organique fixant le statut des Magistrats et leurs rémunérations (Art. 147 de la Constitution).	Avril - Juin 2004
31. Promulgation de la Loi Organique fixant la composition, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Cour Suprême de Justice.	Avril - Juin 2004
32. Mise ne place de la territoriale	Avril - Juin 2004
33. Promulgation de la Loi d'Aministie fiscale en faveur des Entreprises affectées par la guerre.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
34. Nomination du Coordonnateur du CONADER.	Mars - Avril 2004
35. Installation officielle de la C.E.I.	Avril - Octobre 2004
36. Campagne Présidentielle et élections.	Juillet - Septembre 2005

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CABINET DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

PARLEMENT.

ACTIONS	TIMING
1.Examen et vote de la Loi Budgétaire 2004	28 Mars 2004 au plutard : par l'Assemblée Nationale
2. Examen et vote de la Loi sur la Défense et la Sécurité	Avril - Juin 2004
3. Examen et vote des cinq Lois Organiques portant organisation, attributions et fonctionnement des Institutions d'Appui à la Démocratie (Art. 160 de la Constitution) à savoir : * La Commission Electorale Indépendante; * L'observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme; * La Haute Autorité des Médias; * La Commission de l'Ethique et de Lutte contre la Corruption; * La Commission Vérité et Réconciliation	Avril - Juin 2004
4. Examen et vote Loi organique portant organisation, attributions et fonctionnement du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (Article 147 de la Constitution)	Avril - Juin 2004
5. Examen et vote de la Loi organique relative à la Décentralisation (Art.5 et Art. 104 de la Constitution).	Avril - Juin 2004
6. Examen et vote de la Loi sur le recensement.	Avril - Juin 2004

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7. Examen et vote de la Loi sur les sports et la jeunesse.	Avril - Juin 2004
8. Examen et vote de la Loi référendaire	Juillet - Septembre 2004
9. Examen et vote de la Loi Electorale.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
10. Examen et vote de la Loi sur l'Amnistie	Juillet - Septembre 2004
11. Examen et vote de la Loi Budgétaire 2005	Octobre - Décembre 2004
12. Examen et vote de la Loi Organique fixant les conditions de reconnaissance, d'acquisition, de perte et de recouvrement de la Nationalité congolaise.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
13. Examen et vote de la Loi Organique fixant le statut et les Devoirs de l'Opposition politique.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
14. Rédaction Avant Projet de la Constitution par le Sénat.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
15. Examen et vote de la Loi Organique fixant le statut des Magistrats et leurs rémunérations (Art. 147 de la Constitution).	Avril - Juin 2004
16. Examen et vote de la Loi Organique fixant la composition, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Cour Suprême de Justice.	Avril - Juin 2004
17. Examen et vote de la Loi sur l'Amnistie fiscale en faveur des Entreprises affectées par la guerre.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
18. Installation officielle de la C.E.I.	Avril - Octobre 2004

19. Campagnes d'éducation civique.	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
20. Campagne législative et élections.	Mai - Juin 2005
21. Campagne présidentielle et élections.	Juillet - Septembre 2005

CABINET DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

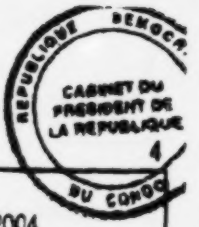
CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

GOUVERNEMENT : COMMISSION POLITIQUE,DEFENSE ET SECURITE.

		TIMING
1. Intérieur, Décentralisation et Sécurité.	1. Mise en place de la territoriale	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Accélération processus d'Intégration de la chaine de Commandement de l'Armée et de la Police.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Mise en place des Cadres des Services Spécialisés : Police, ANR et DGM.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Elaboration des Projets de Lois Organiques relatives aux Institutions d'Appui à la Démocratie .	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Elaboration du Projet de loi référendaire.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	6. Elaboration du Projet de Loi Electorale.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	7. Mise au point d'une Carte d'Identité pour Citoyen Congolais.	Juillet - Septembre 2004

	8. Feuille de route pour les élections.	Avril - Juin 2004
	9. Intégration de l'Administration Territoriale de l'Ituri au sein du Gouvernement de la Transition.	Avril - Juin 2004
	10. Réouverture et redynamisation des Services d'Intelligence à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur.	Avril - Juin 2004
	11. Solliciter l'Assistance des Américains et des Français pour recycler et former les agents de l'ANR dans le domaine de l'analyse et de la confection des rapports appropriés.	Avril - Juin 2004
	12. Déploiement de la Brigade de l'Ituri.	Avril - Juin 2004
	13. Elaboration du Projet de Loi fixant Statut et Devoirs de l'Opposition Politique.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
	14. Organisation et mise en place des mécanismes appropriés pour la sécurité du Chef de l'Etat et autres Officiels importants.	Avril - Juin 2004
	15. Amener tous les Chefs des milices de l'Ituri à Kinshasa pour une rencontre avec le Gouvernement Central.	Avril - Juin 2004
	16. Construction d'un marché central par Province	Avril - Juin 2004

17. Limitation du nombre des Services intervenants au Port de Maladi pour faciliter la tâche à l'Assistance Technique Belge.	Avril - Juin 2004
18. Sécurisation de Kinshasa.	Mars - Décembre 2004
19. Adoption du plan de réhabilitation policier.	Avril - Juin 2004
20. Réunification et formation des policiers.	Mai 2004 - Février 2006
21. Installation officielle de la C.E.I.	Avril - Octobre 2004
22. Campagnes d'éducation civique.	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
23. Campagne locale et élections.	Mars - Juin 2005
24. Campagne législative et élections.	Mai - Juin 2005
26. Enregistrement des électeurs / vérification.	Novembre - Décembre 2004
27. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006



2. Affaires Etrangères et Coopération Internationale	1. Mise en place dans la Diplomatie.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Nomination Coordonnateur National du Comité Préparatoire National sur la Conférence Internationale sur la Paix dans les Pays des Grands Lacs.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Conception et mise en place des mesures favorisant la création d'une confiance mutuelle avec la MONUC	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
3. Coopération Régionale.	1. Nomination Coordonnateur National du Comité Préparatoire National sur la Conférence Internationale sur la Paix dans les pays des Grands Lacs.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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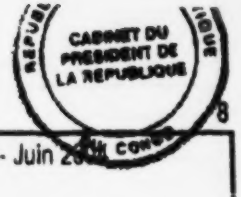
4. Défense Nationale, Démobilisation et Anciens Combattants.	1. Nomination du Coordonnateur DDR	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Accélération processus d'intégration de la chaine de Commandement de l'Armée et de la Police.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Nomination des membres de la structure Militaire d'Intégration	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Réhabilitation Camp KOKOLO.	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Réhabilitation et équipement Centre d'Instruction Forces Armées RDC.	Avril - Juin 2004
	6. Réhabilitation casernes Militaires.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
	7. Déploiement de la Brigade de l'Ituri.	Avril - Juin 2004
	8. Limitation du nombre des Services Intervenants au Port de Matadi pour faciliter la tâche à l'Assistance Technique Belge.	Avril - Juin 2004
	9. Campagne de sensibilisation pour la réintégration de l'armée.	Avril 2004 - Juin 2005

5. Justice.	1. Elaboration des Projets de Lois Organiques relatives aux Institutions d'Appui à la Démocratie.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Elaboration du Projet de Loi Organique sur la Nationalité.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Elaboration du Projet de Loi sur l'Amnistie.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Sécurisation de Kinshasa.	Avril - Décembre 2004
	5. Campagnes d'éducation civique.	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
	6. Enregistrement des électeurs / vérification.	Novembre - Décembre 2004
	7. Campagne locale et élections.	Mars - Juin 2005
	8. Campagne législative et élections.	Mai - Juin 2005
	9. Campagne présidentielle et élections.	Juillet - Septembre 2005
	10. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles	Août 2004 - Septembre 2006



6. Droits Humains	1. Elaboration des Projets de Lois Organiques relatives aux Institutions d'Appui à laDémocratie.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Campagnes d'éducation civique.	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
	3. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
7. Presse et Informations	1. Elaboration des Projets de Lois Organiques relatives aux Institutions d'Appui à la Démocratie.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Numérisation stations terriennes.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	3. Construction centres audiovisuels RTNC provinces	Octobre - Décembre 2004
	4. Réhabilitation Bâtiment ACP et équipements.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
	5. Campagnes de sensibilisation pour la réintégration de l'armée.	Avril - Juin 2005
	6. Campagnes de sensibilisation au programme D.D.R.	Avril 2004 - Juin 2005

	7. Installation officielle de la C.E.I.	Avril 2004 - Octobre 2005
	8. Campagnes d'éducation civique.	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
	9. Enregistrement des électeurs / vérification.	novembre - septembre 2004
	10. Campagne locale et élections.	Mars - Juin 2005
	11. Campagne législative et élections	Mai - Juin 2005
	12. Campagne Présidentielle et élections.	Juillet - Septembre 2005
	13. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
8. Solidarité et Affaires Humanitaires.	1. Aménagement sites d'accueil pour sinistrés de l'éruption Volcanique de GOMA.	Juillet - septembre 2004
	2. Ramener et relocaliser les déplacés de guerre dans leur milieu d'origine.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	3. Protection et prise en charge sociale des filles mères,veuves et orphelins du SIDA	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005

	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
9. Condition Féminine et Famille.	1. Protection et prise en charge sociale des filles mères, veuves et orphelins du Sida.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	2. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

GOUVERNEMENT : COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIERE

MINISTERES	ACTIONS	TIMING
1. PLAN	1. Elaboration du Projet de Loi sur le recensement.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Réhabilitation et équipement des hôpitaux généraux de référence des chefs-lieux des Provinces et de quelques Districts.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Réfection des habitations endommagées par la guerre dans l'Est.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Identification des pôles de développement agricole dans les collectivités rurales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Lancement des travaux d'actualisation du Plan Directeur de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	6. Désignation des membres du Comité National de Coordination des travaux du Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD).	Avril - Juin 2004

	7. Désignation des membres de la Commission Interministérielle du suivi des programmes conclus avec les Institutions Financières Internationales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	8. Enregistrement des électeurs / vérification.	novembre - septembre 2004
	9. Campagne locale et élections.	Mars - Juin 2006
	10. Campagne législative et élections.	Mai - Juin 2005
	11. Campagne Présidentielle et élections.	Juillet - Septembre 2005
	12. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
2. Budget.	1. Elaboration du projet de Loi Budgétaire 2005.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
	2. Désignation des membres de la Commission Interministérielles du suivi des programmes conclus avec les Institutions Financières Internationales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Elaboration du projet de Loi d'Amnistie fiscale en faveur des Entreprises affectées par la guerre.	Juillet - Septembre 2004

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	4. Prise des mesures d'allègement des charges indirectes des cimenteries.	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et Ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
3. Finances	1. Unification des chaines des recettes des Régies Financières.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Réhabilitation et équipement des hôpitaux généraux de référence des chefs-lieux des Provinces et de quelques Districts.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Réfection des habitations endommagées par la guerre dans l'Est.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Limitation du nombre des Services Intervenants au Port de Matadi pour faciliter la tâche à l'Assistance Technique Belge.	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Programmer le recyclage et la formation de tous les Agents des douanes et les Officiers d'Immigration, y compris ceux des parties Nord et Est de la République.	Avril - Juin 2004
	6. Accorder des facilités en matière de taxes et autres assistances aux PMI et PME.	Avril - Juin 2004

	7. Réhabilitation Infrastructures Scolaires en Provinces	Juillet - septembre 2004
	8. Construction Marché central par Province.	Juillet - septembre 2004
	9. Electrification rurale par Eolienne et Micro Système Solaire.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	10 Elaboration du Projet de Loi d'Amnistie Fiscale en faveur des Entreprises affectées par la guerre.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	11. Désignation des membres de la Commission Interministérielle du suivi des programmes conclus avec les Institutions Financières Internationales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	12. Prise des mesures d'allégement des charges indirectes des cimenteries.	Avril - Juin 2004
	13. Réduction progressive des droits et taxes à l'importation des intrants agricoles et vétérinaires.	Avril - Juin 2004
	14. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

4. Portefeuille.	1. Mise en place des Mandataires des Entreprises Publiques et d'Economie Mixte.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Désignation des membres du Conseil Technique du COPIREP.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
5. Agriculture.	1. Assurer un approvisionnement régulier des vivres, intrants agricoles et autres produits de première nécessité.	Avril 2004 - mars 2005
	2. Identification des pôles de Développement agricole dans les collectivités rurales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Identification des fermes abandonnées pour leur remise en exploitation.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	4. Aider à l'installation des silos de stockage des grains et tubercules sechés.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	5. Installation des petites unités de salaison et de fumage dans les zones à forte production agricole.	Avril 2004 - mars 2005

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	6. Lancement des travaux d'actualisation du Plan Directeur de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	7. Concevoir un mécanisme d'appui à la pisciculture et à la pêche traditionnelle.	Avril 2004 - mars 2005
	8. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
6. Commerce Extérieur.	1. Réduire progressivement les droits et taxes à l'importation des intrants agricoles et vétérinaires.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	2. Réduire l'importation des matières premières des industries agro-vétérinaires.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	3. Encourager l'exportation des produits locaux finis et semi-finis.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	4. Elaboration d'une stratégie nationale pour l'exportation de l'eau.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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7. Fonction Publique.	1. Constitution du fichier central des effectifs du personnel de l'Etat.	Octobre - Décembre 2004
	2. Définition du programme du Gouvernement sur la réforme de la Fonction Publique.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Restructuration et redynamisation de l'Ecole Nationale de l'Administration Publique.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	4. Finalisation et exécution du programme de renforcement de capacité de la Fonction Publique.	Octobre - Déc. 2004
	5. Finalisation de la mise à la retraite des Agents de la Fonction Publiqu	Août 2004 - Février 2006
	6. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
8. IPME	1. Elaboration d'une politique Gouvernementale de soutien aux activités de Microfinance.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Actualisation du schéma Directeur d'Industrialisation.	Octobre - Déc 2004
	3. Création du Centre National de Métrologie et de Normalisation.	Octobre - Déc 2004

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	4. Elaboration du projet de Loi d'Amnistie fiscale en faveur des Entreprises affectées par la guerre.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	5. Prise des mesures d'allégement des charges indirectes des cimenteries.	Avril - Juin 2004
	6. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
9. Mines.	1. Mettre à jour la liste des droits miniers et des carrières.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Désignation des membres de la Commission de validation des droits miniers.	Août - Juin 2004
	3. Mise à jour de l'arrêté interministériel fixant le regime de taxation de l'exploitation artisanale des pierres précieuses.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	4. Détermintion des zones d'exploitation artisanale des pierres précieuse.	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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10. Economie.	1. Assurer un approvisionnement régulier des vivres et autres produits de première nécessité.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	2. Identification des pôles de développement dans les collectivités rurales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Identification des fermes abandonnées pour leur remise en exploitation.	Juillet - septembre 2004
	4. Aider à l'installation des silos de stockage des grains et tubercules séchés.	Juillet à Septembre 2004
	5. Installation des petites unités de salaison et de fumage dans les zones à forte production agricole.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	6. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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GOUVERNEMENT : COMMISSION RECONSTRUCTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT

MINISTÈRES	ACTIONS	TIMING
1. Energie.	1. Réhabilitation des Centrales Thermiques de 15 villes et leurs réseaux Associés.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Réhabilitation de 11 Centrales Hydroélectriques.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Construction de 2 Centrales Hydroélectriques à Kakobola et Katende	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Approvisionnement en eau potable des principales villes.	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Intégration des structures des Entreprises Publiques des parties Nord et Est du pays à celles des Administrations Centrales.	Avril - Juin 2004
	6. Parachèvement Central Hydroélectrique de Butembo.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	7. Réhabilitation Ligne HT à Tshikapa et Kalemie.	Juillet - Septembre 2004

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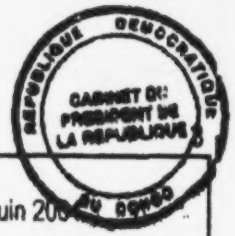
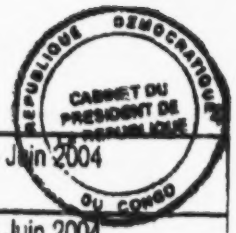
	8. Construction Ligne HT à Kindu, à Lukula, à Kamba, à Gemena et à Mpweto.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	9. Réhabilitation centrale INGA I et INGA II et lignes de transport associées.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	10. Révision contrat du Partenariat KING & KING pour l'exploration pétrolière on shore et appel d'offres international.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	11. Électrification rurale par éolienne et micro système solaire.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	12. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
2. Développement Rural.	1. Hydraulique rurale dans 20 Centres ruraux.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Electrification rurale par éolienne et Micro système solaire.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	3. Réhabilitations des routes de desserte agricole.	Avril - Juin 2004



	4. Mise à disposition des exploitants agricoles des semences améliorées.	Avril - Juin 200
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
3. Postes, Téléphone Télécommunication	1. Réhabilitation, Modernisation, extension réseau national de Télécommunication.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	2. Interdiction des préfixes téléphoniques étrangers sur le territoire national	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Interdiction des sociétés de téléphonie cellulaire à travers la plate forme de l'OCPT.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Mise en place d'un réseau téléphonique du Gouvernement	Avril - Juin 2004
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressoures naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006



4. Travaux Publics	1. Réfection des habitations endommagées par la guerre dans l'Est.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Réhabilitation des principaux axes routiers.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Réhabilitation de la voirie urbaine des principales villes et lutte anti érosive.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Construction marché Central par Province.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	5. Aménagement sites d'accueil pour sinistrés de l'éruption volcanique de Goma.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	6. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
5. Recherche Scientifique	1. Réhabilitation du Centre de Recherche INERA MVUAZI.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Réhabilitation du Centre de Recherche Géologique et Minière (CRGM).	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	3. Renforcement des capacités de surveillance du trafic des matières radioactives.	Immédiat

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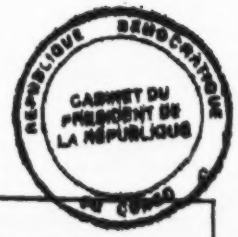
	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
6. Transports et Communication	1. Réhabilitation des voies et ports fluviaux.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Réhabilitation voies ferrées réseaux SNCC et CFU.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Réhabilitation aéroport de Goma.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Amélioration du transport public dans les principaux centres urbains.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	5. Modernisation de l'aéroport de NDJILI.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	6. Réhabilitation des aéroport dans les principales villes.	Avril 2004 - Décembre 2005
	7. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
7. Environnement	1. Etablissement d'un état de lieu des Parcs Nationaux détruits par la guerre ou abandonnés et leur réhabilitation.	Avril - Septembre 2004



	2. Vulgarisation du nouveau code foncier et mise en place des mesures d'application.	Avril - Juin 2004
	3. Mise en place des mécanismes de gestion des déchets, des mitrailles et ferrailles.	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Elaboration du Code de l'Environnement.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	5. Elaboration d'une stratégie nationale d'exportation de l'eau.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
	6. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
8. Tourisme.	1. Réhabilitation et protection des sites touristiques.	Avril - Septembre 2004
	2. Promotion du Tourisme Social et des jeunes.	Avril 2004 - Décembre 2005
	3. Réhabilitation des infrastructures touristiques.	Avril 2004 - mars 2005
	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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9. Urbanisme et Habitat	1. Réfection des habitations endommagées par la guerre dans l'Est.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Construction des logements sociaux.	Juillet - Septembre 2004
	3. Recherche de financement pour la mise en œuvre du Plan National d'Habitat.	Avril - Septembre 2004
	4. Interdiction des constructions anarchiques et protection des espaces verts.	Avril 2004 - Juin 2005
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

GOUVERNEMENT : COMMISSION SOCIALE ET CULTURELLE.

MINISTERES	ACTIONS	TIMING
1. Santé.	1. Réhabilitation et équipement des hôpitaux généraux de référence des chef-lieux des Provinces et quelques Districts.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Renforcement et mobilisation des ressources financières dans la lutte contre la maladie, les épidémies et la pandémie du VIH/SIDA.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	3. Approvisionner les infrastructures sanitaires en produits pharmaceutiques.	Avril - juin 2004
	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
2. Jeunesse et Sport	1. Elaboration d'une législation en matière de sport et une Loi-cadre de la Jeunesse.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Encouragement et soutien des activités des jeunes créateurs dans différents domaines.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005

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	3. Aménagement des terrains de proximité pour la généralisation de la pratique des activités physiques et sportives	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	4. Réorganisation du sponsoring dans le sport	Août 2004 - mars 2005
	5. Réhabilitation des terrains de jeux	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	6. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Aout 2004 - Février 2006
3. Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire.	1. Réhabilitation infrastructures scolaires en Provinces.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Mise en œuvre du programme national de l'enseignement pour tous.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	3. Planification du système éducatif et réorganisation de la carte scolaire de l'EPSP.	Avril - Septembre 2005
	4. Campagnes d'éducation civique	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
	5. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

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4. Enseignement Supérieur et Universitaire	1. Poursuite du programme de réhabilitation et d'équipement des Institutions d'Enseignement Supérieur et Universitaire en Provinces.	Juillet - septembre 2005
	2. Identification des nouveaux partenaires pour l'ESU (ex. Francophonie et autres partenaires bilatéraux).	Avril - Septembre 2004
	3. Campagnes d'éducation civique	Juillet 2004 - Septembre 2005
	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
5. Culture et Arts	1. Organisation des Etats Généraux de la Culture en vue de la définition d'une nouvelle politique culturelle nationale.	Avril - Septembre 2004
	2. Négocier l'obtention du rapatriement des œuvres du patrimoine culturel national gardées dans les musées étrangers.	Avril - Décembre 2004
	3. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

6 Affaires Foncières	1. Vulgariser la loi foncière en attendant sa révision.	Avril - Septembre 2004
	2. Réviser la loi foncière en clarifiant certains concepts demeurés opaques notamment l'inattaquabilité du certificat d'enregistrement, etc	Avril - Septembre 2004
	3. Recouvrement des loyers et redevances échus depuis des années.	Avril 2004 - Mars 2005
	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
7 Affaires Sociales	1. Ramener et relocaliser les déplacés de guerre.	Avril - Décembre 2004
	2. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006
8. Travail et Prévoyance Sociale	1. Appliquer avec rigueur les dispositions du titre VI du Code du Travail interdisant les pires formes de travail des enfants.	Avril - Septembre 2004
	2. Vulgariser le Code du Travail du 16 Octobre 2002.	Avril - Septembre 2004
	3. Convoquer la 30ème session du Conseil National du Travail.	Avril - Juin 2004

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	4. Amélioration de la gestion des Finances Publiques et ressources naturelles.	Août 2004 - Février 2006

RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CABINET DU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

AUTRES INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS	ACTIONS	TIMING
1. Cour Suprême de Justice.	Installation des Nouvelles Institutions	Octobre - Décembre 2005
2. Commission Electorale Indépendante		
	1. Promulgation de la Loi Organique.	Avril - Juin 2004
	2. Mise en place C.E.I. (bureau ,démembrement et cadres de concertation).	Mars - Mai 2004
	3. Formation des membres de la C.E.I. (bureau et démembrements)	Avril - Juin 2004
	4. Adoption du budget général des élections.	mai-04
	5. Atelier (s) sur le recensement (option et méthodologie)	Mars - Avril 2004

	6. Sensibilisation des populations (décideurs et masses)	A partir de mars 2004
	7. Recrutement et formation du personnel de recensement.	Mai - Octobre 2004
	8. Cartographie et identification des centres de recensement.	Mai - Juillet 2004
	9.Acquisition et déploiement du matériel de recensement.	Mai - Octobre 2004
	10. Accréditation des observateurs.	Juillet 2004 - Juillet 2005
	11. Enregistrement / enrôlement et cartes des électeurs.	Novembre - Décembre 2004
	12. Contentieux et leurs règlements.	Novembre 2004 - Janvier 2005
	13. Confections des listes électorales définitives.	Décembre 2004 - Janvier 2005
	[redacted]	
	14. Consultations, débats et adoption du projet de la Nouvelle Constitution.	Février - Octobre 2004
	15. Vulgarisation et sensibilisation sur le projet de la Constitution.	Novembre 2004 - Février 2005
	16. Localisation et publication des listes des bureaux de vote.	Décembre 2004 - Janvier 2005

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	17. Spécifications et commande du matériel électoral.	juil-04
	18. Formation des acteurs socio-politiques (Partis, Gouv., ONG, ...)	Décembre 2004 - Janvier 2005
	19. Recrutement et formation des Gestionnaires électoraux.	Novembre 2004 - Janvier 2005
	20. Déploiement du matériel électoral.	Janvier - février 2005
	21. Campagne référendaire.	janv-05
	22. Jour du scrutin.	févr-05
	23. Collecte et proclamation résultats provisoires	févr-05
	24. Résultats définitifs.	Février - Mars 2005
	[redacted]	
	25. Délimitation des circonscriptions électorales	Février - Mars 2005
	26. Information, Education et Communication.	Janvier - Mars 2005
	27. Spécifications et acquisition du matériel complémentaire	Février - Avril 2005

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REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

	28. Inscription des candidats.	mars-05
	29. Campagne électorale.	mars-05
	30. Jour du scrutin	avr-05
	31. Résultats définitifs.	Avril - Mars 2005
	[redacted]	
	32. Délimitation des circonscriptions électorales.	Février - Mars 2005
	33. Inscription des candidats.	mai-05
	34. Campagne électorale	mai-05
	35. Jour du scrutin	juin-05
	36. Résultats définitifs.	juin-05
	[redacted]	
	37. Inscription des candidats.	juin-05
	38. Campagne électorale	juil-05

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	39. Jour du scrutin	juil-05
	40. Résultats définitifs.	Fin Juillet 2005

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REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CABINET DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME DE LA TRANSITION

COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE.

INSTITUTIONS	ACTIONS	LIMITES
1. Banque Mondiale.	1. Approbation du P.N.D.D.R.	mai-04
	2. Décaissement des fonds.	Juin - Décembre 2004
2. Autre Bailleurs.	1. Décaissement des fonds dans le cadre du processus électoral.	Août 2004 - Août 2005

United Nations A/ES-10/265–S/2004/319

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 April 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 22 April 2004 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

While the international community awaits a response from the United Nations Security Council with regard to the recent developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the latest extrajudicial execution committed by the Israeli occupying forces on Saturday, 17 April 2004, Israel, the occupying Power, continues unrestrained to carry out its violent military campaign against the Palestinian people. As the attacks and assaults by the occupying forces on the Palestinian civilian population intensify, Israeli Prime Minister Sharon has also vowed to continue targeting Palestinian leaders for assassination, escalating tensions and ensuring the rapid deterioration of this already critical and dangerous situation.

Beginning on Tuesday, 20 April 2004, the Israeli occupying forces launched a raid on the town of Beit Lahiya in the northern Gaza Strip. Four Palestinians were killed by the occupying forces during attacks carried out in the area on Tuesday. Backed by helicopter gunships and dozens of tanks, the occupying forces continued the raid and assaults yesterday, killing a total of 8 Palestinians, including a 12-year-old boy, Mohammed Taleb Al-Da'uor. Also, today, another Palestinian boy, Mohammed Al-Malfouh, 17 years old, was killed by the occupying forces and at least 25 others were wounded, including an 8-year-old shot in the stomach.

The firing of tank shells and machine-gun fire, as well as helicopter missile fire, by the Israeli occupying forces also resulted in the wounding of at least 45 other Palestinians in Beit Lahiya. Some of those shot dead or wounded by the occupying forces were youths who had just been throwing stones at the tanks and jeeps that had raided the town. In addition to the casualties caused by the assaults, the occupying forces raided numerous homes, terrorizing many families throughout the town. Several of the homes were seriously damaged by the attacks and a number of fields were also destroyed by Israeli bulldozers.

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The continuing use by Israel, the occupying Power, of excessive, indiscriminate and disproportionate force against the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, constitutes a grave breach of international humanitarian law and of Israel's obligations as an occupying Power. In addition to the killing and wounding of civilians, this has included the continued use of Palestinians as human shields, as occurred just last week in the village of Biddu. During protests against Israel's expansionist Wall in the area, the occupying forces tied a 13-year-old boy, Mohammed Badwan, to a jeep to block the jeep from stones that were being thrown by some of the demonstrators. The terrorized boy was kept on the jeep as it continued driving and was then held in Israeli detention for several hours before being released.

The fact that Israel continues to launch such aggressions and to carry out its illegal policies and practices against the Palestinian people is undoubtedly attributable to the fact that it has been permitted by the international community time and again to act with impunity, without consequence for its actions. The prevailing situation is one in which the occupying Power is not being held accountable for its serious violations and grave breaches of international law and in which the Palestinian people are left helpless and defenceless, without recourse or redress as the international community stands paralysed, unable to take the necessary actions to address the continuing decline of the situation and the increasing violence and instability in the area.

All of the above is occurring at the same time that the Israeli Prime Minister is peddling his unilateral "disengagement" plan to the international community and, indeed, receiving assurances in this respect that completely disregard the relevant provisions of international law. Moreover, far from actually taking measures for a complete withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, it seems apparent that the occupying Power is seeking to continue to incur widespread destruction and loss of life, attempting to render Gaza a wasteland prior to any "Israeli withdrawal" and the subsequent imprisonment of the 1.2 million Palestinians living there without access to ports or border crossings in accordance with the Israeli plan.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 187 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 19 April 2004 (A/ES-10/264-S/2004/304), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of the war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, I regret to inform you that, since our last letter to you just three days ago, at least 19 Palestinians, including several children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 2,914 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are contained in the annex to this letter.[1])

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 April 2004 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Tuesday, 20 April 2004, to Thursday, 22 April 2004)

Tuesday, 20 April 2004

1. Aymeen`n Ali Abu Shaqoreh
2. Mua`tasam Rafiq Naseer (18 years old)
3. Kahldoon Ziad Abu Jirad
4. Mujahed Abdelqader Abu Awad
5. Ibrahim Besheer Riyan (18 years old)
6. Mohammed Ibrahim Attah Al-Tanany

Wednesday, 21 April 2004

1. Ra`fat Sobhi Abu Haseera
2. Radwan Samarah Hamato (16 years old)
3. Suhail Abdelkarim Al-Harsh
4. Mohammed Abdelmutlib Al-Ajoury (18 years old)
5. Mohammed Khidr Al-Rantisi
6. Ziad Ahmed Abu Hamada
7. Mohammed Taleb Al-Da`oor (12 years old)
8. Ayoub Mohammed Karsowa

Thursday, 22 April 2004

1. Hilal Ali Musa Abu Ersha
2. Ayman Yossef Fayez Barahna
3. Ghanim Mahmoud Ghanim
4. Mohammed Rasim Al-Malfouh (17 years old)
5. Omar Ahmed Ali

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,914.

United Nations A/58/775–S/2004/320

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 April 2004
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 22 April 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a summary of Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon:

Between 1700 and 1730 hours on 18 April 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the regions of Maroun-Ras and Yaroun at varying altitudes, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1955 and 2020 hours on 19 April 2004, two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2155 and 2225 hours on 20 April 2004, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew east over the sea off Jounieh, then south, at medium altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1015 and 1020 hours on 21 April 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at high altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1225 and 1235 hours on the same day, Israeli military aircraft and helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at varying altitudes, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1800 and 1845 hours, two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1940 and 2055 hours, two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2040 and 2045 hours, military aircraft overflew the Bint-Jubayl region at varying altitudes, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

These grave violations are part of a continuous series of provocative Israeli violations of Lebanon's territorial airspace and land in contravention of the

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principles of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has repeatedly called for a halt to them.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats to Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon calls on the Security Council to condemn Israel and deter it from such violations and threats, which place international peace and security in jeopardy. Israel must assume full responsibility for the repercussions and consequences of such acts.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts of aggression, I should be grateful if you would have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative